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UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/182
S/21213
28 March 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 23, 26, 35 and 77 of the
preliminary list*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED
NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER
ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 27 March 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

At the request of the Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations, and in my capacity as Acting Chairman of the Islamic Group at the United Nations, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a statement issued by His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

I would be grateful if you would kindly circulate the text of the present letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly under items 23, 26, 35 and 77 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohamed M. AL-KAHTANY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Statement on a resolution passed by the United States Senate on the status of Jerusalem issued on 26 March 1990 at Jeddah by the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference learnt with surprise and incredulity the news concerning a resolution passed by the American Senate, aimed at regarding the City of Al-Quds (Jerusalem), as the eternal capital of the State of Israel.

It is all the more surprising because the adoption of such a resolution by this respected American institution, which has throughout the centuries made justice and right the corner-stones of action in the service of the American people and all mankind, represents a real challenge to the people of the Islamic Ummah who are so profoundly attached to their religious feelings for the Holy City of Al-Quds al-Sharif, which was the first Kiblah and remains one of the holiest shrines of Islam.

Moreover, this resolution represents a total denial of the legal and historical rights of the Palestinian people over their land of Palestine, as well as an incomprehensible attempt to legalize the occupation by force of the territories of others, with no regard for international law or the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council.

It should also be pointed out that this resolution passed by the American Senate comes at a time when much goodwill is being displayed throughout the world, including in the United States, with a view to searching, at the expense of laborious and patient efforts, ways and means liable to lead to a just and comprehensive solution of the issue of the Middle East and Palestine. In this regard, this initiative constitutes an additional trap set, in an irresponsible manner, on the path to peace, which goes against the traditional American stands on the status of the City of Al-Quds al-Sharif (Jerusalem).

For all these reasons, the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference strongly denounces the adoption by the American Senate of this resolution, which is, in many respects, a deliberate attempt to strengthen the position of those, especially in Israel, who oppose in an unreasonable and obstinate manner the efforts currently deployed at the international level to encourage the peace process in the Middle East on a healthy and legal basis.

The Organization of the Islamic Conference's General Secretariat, basing itself on the well-known principle of inadmissibility of acquisition of the territories of others by force and on the consequent resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, reaffirms the invalidity of all these acts and decisions, aimed at annexation by Israel of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories. Al-Quds al-Sharif is and remains an occupied Arab territory.

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In this respect, the OIC General Secretariat took note with satisfaction of the reaffirmation by the American President, Mr. George Bush, of the reality and intangibility of the legal status of the City of Al-Quds al-Sharif. It hereby calls on the American Administration to pursue its ongoing efforts aimed at finding a just and lasting settlement of the issue of Palestine and the Middle East.

At the same time, OIC calls upon the Member States and the international community to work towards placing the occupied Palestinian territories, including the Holy City of Al-Quds al-Sharif, under international control, while looking for a comprehensive solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict.

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

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28 March 1990

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 32 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 27 March 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Pursuant to my letter of 15 January 1990 (A/45/82-S/21083), I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, a compilation of information provided by three Vietnamese soldiers (one lieutenant and medical doctor, one second lieutenant and one private), recently captured by the Cambodian National Resistance forces in Battambang province (see annex).

I should be very grateful if the present letter and its annex could be distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 32 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

INFORMATION PROVIDED
BY 3 VIETNAMESE DISGUISED SOLDIERS
RECENTLY CAPTURED
BY THE CAMBODIAN NATIONAL RESISTANCE
IN BATTAMBANG PROVINCE

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1. Information provided by Vietnamese lieutenant Nguyen Van Tam, captured on 7 February 1990 in Battambang province

- Name: Nguyen Van Tam
- Age: 28 years old
- Assignment: Military Medical Doctor of the battalion N° 5, Regiment N° 20 of the Heng Samrin Division army 196.
- The Regiment N° 20 is stationed at Aur Pong Moan (close to Kamping Puoy, west of Battambang town).
- Captured by the CNR (Cambodian National Resistance) on 7 February 1990.
- Place of birth: Commune of Nin Thoeung, Ki Soek district, Hor Gang province.
- Enlisted into the Vietnamese army on 10 March 1983.
- Trained in the military medical school at Dong Tam for 8 months. Afterwards, I was sent to army division 868 in 1986.
- Later on, I was sent to the military medical school of the 9th military region for 3 years. I was later on sent into Cambodia in February 1989. I was working in field hospital 99 of Vietnamese regiment N° 20, division 4, stationed at ciment factory (Chakreiting), Kampot province.
- The Hanoi authorities deceitfully claimed that all Vietnamese forces were withdrawn on 25 September 1989.
- I went to Vietnam for 3 months. However, on 12 December 1989, I was brought back by my superior to Cambodia. The trip took one day from Vietnam to Oudong district. I rested for one night at Oudong. The following day, I was sent to Aur Pong Moan, to the west of Battambang provincial town. The number of Vietnamese forces who were sent to

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Cambodia with me is about 2,000. All these Vietnamese forces are stationed at Aur Pong Moan. Some of them are assigned to regiment 2 and the rest to Vietnamese independent regiment concealed within Heng Samrin's division 196.

- On 7 February 1990, I was treating 3 wounded Vietnamese soldiers as a result of fierce fighting. As the CNR made headway towards the Vietnamese stronghold, my units retreated to Kamping Puoy Dam. I was captured by the CNR there.
- Vietnam has said that it was sending its troops back to Cambodia in order to protect the Cambodian people and the Battambang city from being captured by the CNR.
- While staying in Cambodia, all Vietnamese forces were ordered to wear the Heng Samrin army's uniform, to speak Khmer language, to marry Khmer women and merge with the Khmer population in village. In so doing its objective is to make people believe that all Vietnamese forces are pulled out of Cambodia.

At present, Vietnamese forces who speak Khmer language, have been hidden in the Phnom Penh administration in order to administer and control the Phnom Penh administrative apparatus from top to bottom.

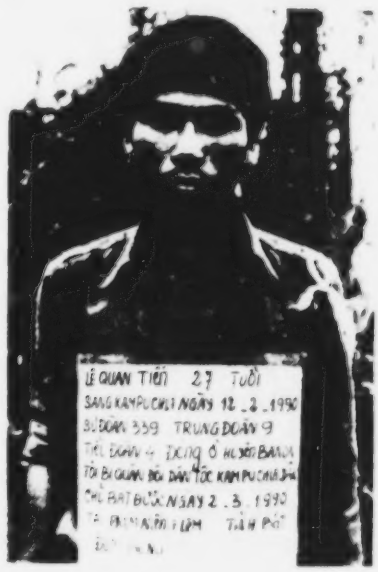
I know that Vietnamese division 330 is stationed at Chamcar Mean, along road 10 in Battambang province. Another regiment of this Division 330 has recently been sent back to Cambodia.

All these Vietnamese divisions belong to the Vietnamese 9th military region.

Another battalion of Vietnamese forces of Vietnam's 7th military region has also been sent to Battambang under the 479 command. This 479 command is responsible for 3 provinces: Battambang, Siemreap and Pursat.

2. <u>Information provided by Vietnamese 2nd lieutenant Le Quan Tien, captured on 2 March 1990 in Battambang province</u>

- Name: Le Quan Tien
- Grade: Second Lieutenant
- Age: 27 years old
- Place of birth: Thanh Binh village, Loc An commune, Long Thanh district, Don Nai province (in Ho Chi Minh city)
- Father's name: Le Van Pho, 60 years old; farmer;
- Mother's name: Bui Thy Sau, 56 years old;
- I have 9 brothers and sisters;
- After finishing the 3rd grade of primary school, I helped my parents working at the farms.
- Enlisted into the Vietnamese army in February 1985;
- Trained at military school for one month, and at medical school for 7 months;
- Continued to serve as a medic at the military medical school;
- In November 1987, I was sent to higher medical school until December 1989 when I was assigned to division 339, regiment 9, battalion 4.



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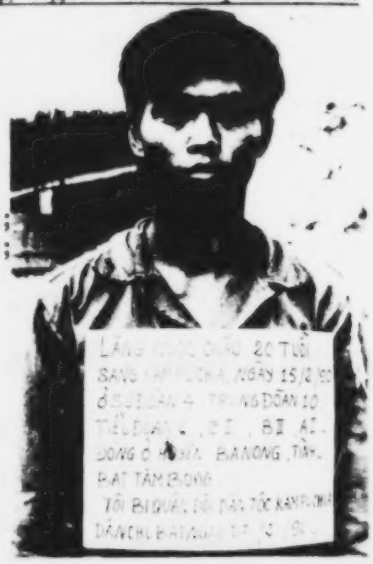
- On 12 February 1990, I was sent from Don Thap to Cambodia together with other Vietnamese soldiers in 4 boats all together 200 troops. Arriving at Cambodian coast, all the Vietnamese soldiers changed their uniform into that of the Heng Samrin's army (puppet army) so as to conceal themselves as Heng Samrin's troops to prevent the detection by foreign journalists. We stayed the whole day of 13 February there, and started to travel again at sunset in the direction of Phnom Penh where we passed at about mid-night. We went directly to Vietnamese garrison N° 16 where we spent the night. At 5 am we continued our trip in the direction of Battambang, in 7 military trucks. We went to Banan (on the bank of the Sangker river, at about 10km south of Battambang city) where is stationed the command post of our regiment since a very long time. We stayed 10 days in Banan.
- On 25 February, my regiment commander ordered our unit to go to Battambang behind the lines of Heng Samrin's division 196. We were 145 Vietnamese soldiers and 45 Heng Samrin's soldiers. Our destination was to reach the region in front of the lines of division 196, crossing a small ditch and a swamp area and finally road 10. During the march, all the Vietnamese soldiers wore a piece of white fabric on their left shoulders and have their right sleeves rolled up to differentiate themselves from the Heng Samrin's troops. The objective of the operations is to recapture all the positions of the CNR. If we are able to fullfil the objective, we will withdraw to station at Banan. If we run into difficulties, battalion 6 and battalion 9 stationed at Banteay Mean Chey will send troops to help.
- The Hanoi leadership claimed to withdraw troops from Cambodia in September 1989. Actually, they withdrew only injured, handicapped and sick soldiers and those with low morale to Vietnam. They have not withdrawn; they have continued to enlist new recruits and sent them to Cambodia under the uniform of the puppet army. They have only tried to mislead the Cambodian people and international news reporters. Their true objective is to prolong their occupation in Cambodia.
- Actually, I myself am a case in point. I was sent by the Hanoi leadership to Cambodia on 12 February 1990 under the uniform of Heng Samrin's troops, and I participated in the mopping up operations against the CNR forces.
- I was captured by the CNR on 2 March 1990 at the village of Neang Len, in Battambang province.

3. <u>Information provided by Vietnamese soldier Lang Ngoc Chau captured on 27 February 1990 in Battambang province</u>



- Name: Lang Ngoc Chau
- Age: 20 years old
- Place of birth: Bai Noi village, Duong Hao commune, Ha Tien district, Kien Giang province.
- Father's name: Lang Ngoc Truong, 45 years old;
- Mother's name: Nguyen Thy Dung, 46 years old; they are shop-keepers;
- Enlisted into the Vietnamese army on 23 September 1989,
- Trained at Dong Tam military school for 3 months, in division 868, battalion 6, platoon 1, squad 1; training in

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manipulating AK rifles, hand-grenades, in searching, defusing and laying mines;

- Upon completion of military training, I was sent from Ha Tien (South Vietnam) to Cambodia by boats and trucks together with other Vietnamese soldiers all together 500, under the uniform of the Vietnamese army.
- When boarding the boats, the Vietnamese soldiers were hidden in the hulls while the Vietnamese officers stayed outside under the uniform of Heng Samrin's army so as to prevent the international community from detecting new reinforcement of Vietnamese fresh troops to Cambodia.
- Upon arrival at Phnom Penh, all the Vietnamese soldiers changed their uniform into that of the Heng Samrin's army, and on 15 February 1990 they were sent to Battambang in 12 military trucks.
- At Battambang, I saw 7 military trucks loaded with Vietnamese soldiers in Heng Samrin's uniform going to highway 5. My own 12 military truck convoy went directly to Banan (on the bank of the Sangker river, at about 10km south of Battambang city). I was then incorporated into division 4, regiment 10, battalion 6, company 1, platoon 2, squad 1.
- Name of division commander: Ngo Van Hoa
  with Tran Van Thang as his deputy;
- Name of regiment commander: Le Than Nam
  with Lam Thanh Hay as his deputy;
- Name of company commander: Nguyen Thanh Dong
  with Nguyen Van Thao as his deputy;
- Name of platoon commander: Vo Thanh Tong
  with Nguyen Van Hay as his deputy;
- Name of my squad leader: Tran Van Ho.
- In addition to the 500 newly arrived troops, they mobilized 1,000 men from regiment 10 of division 4, and another two Vietnamese divisions, division 330 and division 339, with one puppet division, division 956, aimed at recapturing Pailin from the CNR forces.
- The operations were carried out in three major prongs:
  - Vietnamese division 4 with 1,500 men from the west;
  - Vietnamese division 339 from the south;
  - I am not sure of the role of Heng Samrin's division 956.

  During the fightings, all the Vietnamese soldiers (under the uniform of Heng Samrin's army) have worn a piece of white fabric on their left shoulders to differentiate themselves from the Heng Samrin's troops.
- I was captured by the Cambodian National Resistance forces on 27 February 1990 during the fighting.

Note: Heng Samrin's army is the puppet army

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28 March 1990

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FURTHER REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 435 (1978) CONCERNING THE QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

1. It is with great satisfaction that I have the honour to report to the Security Council that, shortly after midnight on 20/21 March 1990, at the National Stadium in Windhoek, the flag of the Republic of South Africa was lowered and the flag of the Republic of Namibia was raised, thus marking the accession of Namibia to independence in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978). Immediately thereafter, in accordance with schedule 7 of the Constitution approved by the Namibian Constituent Assembly on 9 February 1990 (S/20967/Add.2), I administered the oath of office to Mr. Sam Nujoma, who had been elected to the office of President of the Republic of Namibia by the Constituent Assembly on 16 February 1990, in accordance with article 134 of the Constitution. On 22 March 1990 the South African Administrator General, Advocate Louis Pienaar, left Namibia and was seen off by President Nujoma.

2. Thus was achieved, in dignity and with great rejoicing, the goal of independence for Namibia for which the United Nations and its Member States have striven for so long.

3. With Namibia's independence the mandace entrusted to the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) by the Security Council came to an end. The remaining personnel of UNTAG are now being withdrawn, with the exception of those who are to remain in Namibia for a limited period under bilateral arrangements negotiated between their Governments and the Government of Namibia. A small rear party of UNTAG will remain to finalize the administrative aspects of UNTAG's withdrawal, including the disposal of asssets. I shall in due course present a final performance report to the General Assembly, as requested in General Assembly resolution 44/191.

4. This being my closing report to the Security Council on the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), I should like to take the opportunity to express to the members of the Security Council, both past and present, my appreciation for the support that they have sc consistently given to my efforts. I should also like to thank all the parties to the Namibian settlement plan for the

manner in which they have carried out their commitments. I have already conveyed my gratitude to each of the 50 Governments that contributed civilian, military and/or police personnel to UNTAG. It remains only to pay tribute to my Special Representative, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, to his Deputy, Mr. Legwaila Joseph Legwaila, to the Force Commander, Lieutenant-General Dewan Prem Chand, to all who served under their leadership in Namibia and Angola and to the many others who worked for Namibia's independence both at Headquarters in New York and at other duty stations, for all that they so ably did to assist in the orderly transition of Namibia to independence.

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General Assembly Security Council

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S/21216
28 March 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 29, 71 and 144 of the
preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 28 March 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a message from His Excellency Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan, Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (see annex).

I have further the honour to request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 29, 71 and 144 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Shaukat UMER
Acting Permanent Representative

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Message from the Foreign Minister of Pakistan
addressed to the Secretary-General

I draw Your Excellency's attention to the message of 8 March from the Foreign Minister of the Kabul régime in which he has levelled baseless and false allegations against Pakistan in the most unbecoming and intemperate manner.

The Government of Pakistan categorically rejects these allegations. Pakistan was in no way involved in the recent events in Kabul, when a large section of the Afghan army and air force rebelled against Najibullah's dictatorial rule.

The absurdity of the allegations is evident from the ridiculous claim that Shahnawaz Tanai the Defence Minister of the Kabul régime was a Pakistani agent. Differences between him and Najibullah were common knowledge since long. It is also well-known that Tanai continues to remain in Afghanistan opposing the Kabul régime.

The Kabul régime's demand for the return of some of the officers who have sought refuge is unacceptable. They have been granted political asylum by the Government of Pakistan in accordance with international norms. Pakistan has given shelter to over 3 million Afghan refugees on humanitarian grounds. It cannot now begin to refuse asylum to those fleeing the continuing repression of the Kabul régime.

Pakistan remains firmly committed to the scrupulous observance, both in letter and in spirit, of the Geneva Accords. We also support fully the consensus resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1988 and 1989 on the issue of Afghanistan which call for the establishment of a broad-based government in Afghanistan acceptable to the people of Afghanistan.

The recent coup attempt has proved once again, if proof were required, that the Kabul régime stands rejected not only by the Afghan nation but also by important elements of the Afghan armed forces and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan itself. The uprising has clearly demonstrated the broad consensus in Afghanistan that the Najibullah régime is the real obstacle in the way of a political settlement of the Afghan problem. It has also shattered the myth of the legitimacy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan régime which it has been seeking to cultivate so assiduously.

The only valid conclusion to be drawn from events in Afghanistan is that a political settlement in Afghanistan can only come about through the transfer of power to a broad-based government, acceptable to the people of Afghanistan. Najibullah and his associates would be well-advised to recognize this self-evident truth and step aside so that peace can return to Afghanistan.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21217
29 March 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 598 (1987) of 20 July 1987, 619 (1988) of 9 August 1988, 631 (1989) of 8 February 1989 and 642 (1989) of 29 September 1989,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group of 22 March 1990, 1/ and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Decides:

(a) To call once again upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 598 (1987);

(b) To extend the mandate of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group for a further period of six months, that is, until 30 September 1990;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 598 (1987).

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21218
29 March 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 MARCH 1990 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter of 12 March 1990 (S/21188) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council, who have no objection to the action you propose.

(Signed) Abdalla AL-ASHTAL
President of the Security Council

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General Assembly Security Council

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S/21219
29 March 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 47
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 29 March 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 29 March 1990 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Özer Koray, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 47, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKSIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 29 March 1990 from Mr. Özer Koray

addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my government, I would like to bring to your attention the following in relation to the current militarization program being implemented and the hostile activities perpetrated by the Greek Cypriot administration of South Cyprus :

1 - It has come to our knowledge that the Greek Cypriot administration intends to restore and open the Lakadamia air-field in South Cyprus for military use. This air-field has been out of service for many years. Our Foreign Ministry officials have already made representations with the UNFICYP command on this new move, which, as part of the Greek Cypriot rearmament campaign, constitutes a provocative action against the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

2 - It was reported in the Greek Cypriot daily Simerini of February 11, 1990 that the Greek Cypriot "Minister of Defense", Mr. Aloneftis, addressing the Greek Cypriot Reserve Officers Club in Limassol, said:

"The Greek Cypriot forces, at the first opportune time, will resolutely move forward to liberate Famagusta and other Cypriot territories under occupation... Wars cannot be won by maintaining a defensive posture... When we say defense, we mean war!"

This recent statement by Mr. Aloneftis refutes the claim by his own administration that South Cyprus is spending millions of Cyprus pounds for sophisticated weapons for purely defensive reasons. Mr. Aloneftis clearly stated that an offensive by the Greek Cypriot side, with the aim of capturing Turkish Cypriot territory, would also be an objective of "defense". This latest revelation confirms our repeated warnings that the stockpiling of weapons in South Cyprus, under the pretext of bolstering defense capabilities, constitutes a major threat of a renewed offensive

against the Turkish Cypriots. The military preparations which are underway in South Cyprus are openly hostile and constitute a major setback for the efforts to reach a peaceful settlement in the island.

3 - It was reported in the Greek Cypriot press of February 12, 1990 that the Greek Cypriot political leader, Mr. Glafkos Clerides, called for an early convening of a *pan-ethnic* conference between South Cyprus and Greece in order to "review their positions and policies vis-a-vis the national cause" and to "urgently revise their policy on the Cyprus question". Mr. Clerides continued:

"At the same time, the issue of dispatching Greek troops to Cyprus should be seriously considered at this conference. In the prevailing circumstances of our era, the Greek nation must be well-prepared and must have the strength to defend and promote its rights and interests at all times... Our target must be the reunification of our divided country and the expulsion of the occupying forces and the colonialists..."

The idea of sending the Greek army to Cyprus to wage a war against the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, as suggested by Mr. Clerides, is not a new one. In its violent attempt to eliminate the Turkish Cypriots and to declare the island a part of Greece (Enosis), the Greek Cypriot administration was aided, during the 1963-1974 period, by some 20,000 troops brought clandestinely from Greece. The invasion of the island by Greece during this period finally precipitated the coup d'etat of 1974 which aimed at eliminating all opposition to Enosis, including the Turkish Cypriots. Mr. Clerides seems to have forgotten the address by Archbishop Makarios, the former leader of the Greek Cypriot community, to the Security Council on July 19, 1974, four days after the coup d'etat, in which he called the coup **"an invasion"** and appealed to the Council to call upon Greece **"to withdraw from Cyprus... and to put an end to its invasion of Cyprus."**

When evaluating the above situation, one should also keep in mind the fact that, even now, there are thousands of Greek military personnel in South Cyprus.

4 - Greek Cypriot papers of March 7, 1990 reported that a new underground organization had emerged in South Cyprus, calling itself the "Liberation Movement". Among the declared objectives of the organization is to

"mobilize all of the forces in Cyprus to carry out the liberation struggle until every inch of Cypriot territory under occupation is free." Curiously enough, the organization also calls for a *pan-ethnic* conference to bring together all political and military forces of South Cyprus and Greece to chart a common strategy for the future.

5 - On the other hand, the Greek Cypriot administration has included in its curriculum for the current academic year a new course designed to teach the activities of the Greek Cypriot terrorist organization, EOKA. Reportedly, the teachers appointed for this purpose are all former members of EOKA.

6 - Addressing a conference held at the Reserve Officers Club at Paralimni, the Greek Cypriot "Minister of Defense", Mr. Aloneftis, stressed that the Greek Cypriot National Guard armies were both the "defensive shield" and the "offensive bayonet" of the Greeks of Cyprus. He further added that the support and the active involvement of Greece would be a major factor in future military plans. Speaking at the same conference, General Marcopoulos of the Greek Cypriot National Guard, stressed the importance of reserve forces' preparedness and mobility in combat and added that: "If everybody reached their assigned posts at the given time, we could indeed trap the Turks..."

7 - It was reported in the Greek Cypriot daily Alithia of March 13, 1990 that 800 Greek Cypriot women had applied to join the National Guard. The same paper quoted Mr. Aloneftis as saying that, during the first phase, 200 women would be sent to Greece for training and that the target was to recruit up to 1000 women over the next several years.

8 - According to the Greek Cypriot daily Agon of March 5, 1990, out of a total of 400 million Cyprus pounds earmarked by the Greek Cypriot administration for arms purchases, the envisaged military spending, during 1990, is to be 145 million Cyprus pounds. It was reported in Eleftherotipia of March 12, 1990 that the Greek Cypriot administration ordered some 120 million dollars worth of arms from France, including heavy artillery, armored vehicles, tanks, mortars and other weapons. Last year, 136 million dollars were spent on the purchase of 36 AMX-3013 type French tanks. It is also reported that the total value of arms purchased from France since 1987 now stands at 380 million dollars.

9 - It was reported in Agon of March 5, 1990 that the issue of the stolen missiles from the National Guard armories still remained a mystery. The paper noted that, after insufficient and inconclusive investigations, the files would be considered closed.

I need hardly repeat our well-known position that, as long as the past and present hostile and provocative activities carried out by the Greek Cypriot administration are overlooked or condoned by the world community, it would not be possible for anyone to talk about a peaceful, or an early settlement between the two sides in Cyprus. The Greek Cypriot administration is openly encouraging aggressiveness towards the Turkish Cypriot side. The most recent violations of Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus territory by a number of Greek Cypriots with hostile intentions are open manifestation of the growing friction between the two peoples, in line with the statements and actions of the Greek Cypriot political and military leaders.

In connection with the recent border violations, I would also like to bring to your attention a recent statement by the Greek envoy to South Cyprus, Mr. Ioannis Fotopoulos, as reported in the Greek Cypriot daily Alithia of March 13, 1990, in which he openly encouraged and provoked Greek Cypriot border violations of Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus territory. Speaking at a ceremony held in Paphos in remembrance of the executed EOKA terrorist Evagoras Pallikarides, Mr. Fotopoulos said :

"When remembering our glorious heroes, we must show, by our deeds, that the seeds they had sown in these fertile lands have already begun to grow. Just as the Greek Cypriot youth who brought down the Turkish flag the other day, Pallikarides had courageously brought down the British flag when he was only a young man of 15. Pallikarides did not await for freedom to be granted to him by others. He struggled to get it. It is a duty to respectfully remember the heroes. We have no right to idly wait around. The heroes demand a struggle equal to their own, not words and flattery. At a time when Cyprus is groaning under Turkish yoke and when Turkish expansionism is waiting in the wings, the sacrifices made by our heroes should rejuvenate and set an example for us. Tonight's celebrations should be a source of strength and rejuvenation for every Hellene who strives for a free and united Cyprus. Pallikarides sacrificed himself for the materialization of this dream. But unfortunately his wishes did not come true.

Greece's support in this struggle is a fact. Because this struggle is the cause of Greece, Cyprus and of the Hellenes worldwide."

It was ascertained that the Greek Cypriot youth arrested on March 7, 1990, while attempting to pull down the Turkish Cypriot flag on the Yigitler Burcu, is a member of the Greek Cypriot National Guard. To compound this brazen aggression, the Greek Cypriot authorities openly instigated and encouraged such acts and demonstrations on the Greek Cypriot side by ordering all schools and public offices closed on March 8, 1990. Mr. Vassiliou cannot play the innocent or escape the heavy responsibility for the repeated acts of aggression and border violations which are overtly orchestrated by his regime in South Cyprus.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/186
S/21220
29 March 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 43 of the preliminary list*
QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 21 March 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to the Secretary-General a letter from the President of the Republic, Dr. Luis Alberto Lacalle on the occasion of the day of the independence of Namibia, requesting, at the same time, that the text be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 43 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Felipe H. PAOLILLO
Ambassador, Permanent Representative

* A/45/50.

Annex

Letter dated 21 March from the President of Uruguay addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to address the Secretary-General on this day when the State of Namibia recovers independent life.

My country has actively supported the ongoing action undertaken by the United Nations in the period of its administration of the State of Namibia. As members of the international community, we have shared the difficulties of the United Nations task. General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI), which in 1966 revoked South Africa's mandate over Namibia and placed the country under the direct control of the Organization, and also the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 1971, which ruled that the occupation by South Africa was illegal and that the revocation of the mandate was valid, were essential to this process.

United Nations activity through the Council for Namibia has played a role of primary importance in the protection of the natural resources of the State of Namibia. I wish to make known my appreciation to those personages who, during all these years, have presided over the Council for Namibia and the United Nations Fund for Namibia, because they were in the front line of this unavoidable struggle.

However, the independence of Namibia is also the culmination of a process in which a decisive role has been played by the proliferation of the unremitting efforts of the Secretary-General to steer the conflict situation from which the new nation is emerging along the path of negotiated solution and in which you have given proof, once again, not only of your diplomatic talent but also of your profound devotion to the cause of international peace.

Having continuously supported the right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, we cannot but be profoundly heartened at the realization of these aspirations, through the sovereign declaration by this people, through the ballot boxes, of approval of a constitutional text that makes provision for the legitimate interests of the population as a whole and the election of the authorities that will have the task of representing it.

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UNITED
NATIONS

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/187
S/21221
29 March 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 34 and 43 of the preliminary list*
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF SOUTH AFRICA
QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 12 March 1990 from the President of the General Assembly addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to acknowledge, with thanks, your letter of 5 March 1990 and the copy of Mr. Sam Nujoma's letter attached thereto (A/45/159-S/21181).

I fully agree with you that the most expeditious way of responding to his request would be for the General Assembly to rescind its earlier decisions on sanctions in respect of Namibia. I am, however, personally inclined to stay action on the matter till after 21 March 1990 when Namibia becomes independent. The obvious reason for this disposition is to enable the new administration in Namibia to assume and exercise full control of its territory before these sanctions are lifted and to ensure that, while lifting the ban on oil and other goods destined for Namibia, the General Assembly does not undermine existing sanctions against South Africa.

I am commencing consultations immediately in order to reconvene the General Assembly so that the appropriate action could be taken immediately after Namibian independence.

(Signed) Joseph Nanven GARBA

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* A/45/50.

90-08386 1440g (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21222
29 March 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 MARCH 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to Iraq's support for and instigation of terrorist groups to carry out military operations at the border areas.

2619. At 0020 hours of 14 October 1989, eight mercenaries of the dissolved Democratic Party were lead by Iraqi forces into the village of Nisaneh at the GCs of PD 12-89 on the map of Nowsud to attack the Iranian forces. In a clash between the mercenaries and the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran three mercenaries were killed and another injured.

UNIIMOG was informed of the situation, and the request by UNIIMOG officer in the area to visit the wounded in hospital to carry out investigation was granted. In the visit of the UNIIMOG officer of the injured in question, he confirmed that his group enjoyed the full support of the Iraqi forces and were in fact lead by them up to 300 meters away from Sushi Kalka area; an area close to Iranian frontline forces. He said his group was armed with Kalachnikov and that they were provided with hand grenade by their Iraqi sponsor in Soleimanieh. He further testified that the purpose of their operation was to attack Iranian forces to make political score; and that they have had operations of the kind in Marivan, Baneh, Sardasht, Piranshahr and Kaimaran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

90-08397 1551h (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21223
29 March 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 29 MARCH 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a communiqué of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Co-operation concerning the allegations of the N'Djamena Government - allegations to which the international community has become accustomed.

What is happening in Chad is an internal conflict that has been going on for years. It concerns the Chadians alone and exclusively.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is not responsible for Chad's frontiers and is not a party to what is happening inside Chad. The so-called "Islamic Legion" does not exist except in the imagination of the N'Djamena rulers, who persist in creating such lies in order to obstruct peace efforts.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the annexed communiqué circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali A. TREIKI
Permanent Representative

Annex

On 26 March 1990, the Chadian Government issued a communiqué stating that there had been an armed attack on a number of areas near the Sudanese borders. The communiqué claimed that these attacks had been carried out by the so-called "forces of the Islamic Legion", with Libyan support.

The Chadian Government, as usual, wanted to involve Libya in a way that provokes astonishment, alleging that the great Jamahiriya was connected with the fighting that took place between the government forces and the Chadian opposition forces and repeating the accusations that the Chadian Government has reiterated indiscriminately time and time again.

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Co-operation wishes to state the following:

I. The great Jamahiriya has many times declared that it has absolutely no connection with the conflict taking place in Chad.

II. The Chadian Government's allegation of the existence of a legion supported by the great Jamahiriya are spurious allegations. The Jamahiriya knows nothing about this apocryphal legion except through the Chadian information media.

III. The great Jamahiriya has already requested the Organization of African Unity to form a committee to visit the locations where the Government of Chad has said that fighting took place, in order to ascertain and verify the unfoundedness of the Chadian allegations that there is Libyan intervention in this fighting. Libya reaffirms once again its previous request that an African committee of investigation be set up for this purpose.

IV. It may be noted that the Chadian communiqués are issued following any contact or serious meeting to resolve the dispute. This latest communiqué coincided with the meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee at Libreville, and the Government of Chad wishes to take it as an excuse to get out of the peace Agreement signed between the two countries and ensure the failure of all the efforts made towards the implementation of this Agreement.

V. The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Co-operation stresses that what is happening in Chad is an internal conflict with which the great Jamahiriya has no connection and that the Chadian statements have become a regular practice to cover up the internal problems and the difficulties faced by the Chadian régime. Such accusations are merely attempts to distract the Chadian people from its real problems and to obscure the existence of a real Chadian opposition, which the Chadian Government can find no way to counter but the reiteration of fallacies and accusations against Libya.

VI. The great Jamahiriya, out of loyalty to the Organization of African Unity and out of commitment to its resolucions, has generally kept silent in the face of many of the Chadian allegations and the propaganda and statements of its officials, because it does not wish to keep pace with the Government of Chad in filling the atmosphere with tension, since it realizes that that would not serve African aspirations.

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

~~A/45/188~~
S/21224
30 March 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 30 of the preliminary list*
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 29 March 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Malawi to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the African Group for the month of March, to request you to circulate as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 30 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council, the present letter and the enclosed Lusaka Statement of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa.

(Signed) M. V. L. PHIRI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
and Chairman for the Month
of the African Group

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Lusaka Statement dated 19 March 1990 of the Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa of the Organization of African Unity

1. On 21 March 1990, Namibia accedes to full independence. This will mark the end of a long journey in the search for freedom and independence for that territory. It is the culmination of the immense sacrifice made by the Namibian people, the front-line States and the international community to bring about an end to South Africa's illegal colonial occupation. It is the result of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO)'s armed struggle and of international solidarity, rooted in the strong, anti-colonial traditions of both the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations. We take pride in this achievement.

2. Namibia's independence is the triumph of the collective will of the United Nations and the international community, which facilitated the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). We in Africa followed the implementation of that resolution closely and, despite difficulties, we were satisfied that generally favourable conditions existed in which the Namibian people could freely exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. We note that these conditions facilitated the decolonization process and made possible the holding of national elections from 7 to 11 November 1989, for the Constituent Assembly, the drawing-up of a Constitution, the Proclamation of the National Independence Day and the election of Mr. Sam Nujoma as President of the State of Namibia.

3. We extend warm congratulations to SWAPO and the people of Namibia for their resounding victory during the recent elections. Their victory is a triumph for justice and of the struggle waged by Africa, and all freedom- and peace-loving peoples throughout the world. We look forward to welcoming independent Namibia into the OAU family of nations. We also extend hearty congratulations to Mr. Sam Nujoma for his statesmanship in urging reconciliation and national unity to facilitate the task of reconstruction and development, as well as the repatriation and resettlement of thousands of refugees.

4. We pay particular tribute to the significant role played by Angola and Zambia in their unflinching support, commitment and involvement in the liberation struggle in Africa, especially in the protracted struggle for the freedom and independence of Namibia.

5. We commend the United Nations Transition Assistance Group for its central role in supervising the decolonization process in the territory. We call upon the United Nations to continue its all-round assistance to the new authorities so as to enable them to consolidate the institutions of government and ensure security in the country.

6. We also commend the role played by all other parties who observed the decolonization process. Ultimately, their presence and vigilance was a moderating factor and helped ensure a balanced implementation of resolution 435 (1978).

7. We reaffirm that Walvis Bay and the off-shore islands constitute an integral part of the territory of Namibia and that its southern borders extend into the Orange River. We call upon the international community to assist Namibia to recover its territory and safeguard its territorial integrity.

8. But while we rejoice over Namibia's transition to nationhood, we cannot ignore the many problems, especially those of security and development, that will face Namibia in the immediate post-independence period. We call upon the OAU member States, the United Nations and the entire international community to render all assistance necessary to enable Namibia to consolidate its sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as its political and economic independence.

9. Namibia's independence has pushed the battle line of the struggle against apartheid closer to South Africa. This development will thus advance the frontier of Africa's freedom.

10. When we met at Harare in August 1989 to consider the situation in the region, South Africa was a country in turmoil. Today little has changed. At that meeting, we adopted the Harare Declaration. That document represented our collective view and judgement on the situation in that country and the direction towards peaceful change. That Declaration has since been welcomed by the Belgrade Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries, noted with satisfaction by the Commonwealth Heads of State and Government meeting at Kuala Lumpur and endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly at its sixteenth special session as a universally acceptable framework for peace. More significantly, that Declaration reiterates Africa's willingness to pursue a negotiated settlement and it elaborates the minimum conditions necessary to bring about the atmosphere conducive to negotiating an end to apartheid.

11. The Declaration requires the Government of South Africa to demonstrate, in concrete terms, its readiness to enter into constructive dialogue with the black majority with a view to establishing a united, democratic and non-racial State on the basis of one man one vote on a common voters' roll. We hereby strongly reaffirm this view, as well as the continued validity of the Harare Declaration.

12. Six months have elapsed since we adopted that Declaration. During this period, we note that some changes have taken place. Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners have been released. The African National Congress (ANC), the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and some other anti-apartheid organizations have been unbanned. These steps are important and we take note of them.

13. Important as these measures may be, they fall far short of fulfilling the conditions set out in the Harare Declaration. The state of emergency and other repressive legislation are still firmly in place, many other political prisoners have not been released and troops have not yet been removed from the townships. Notwithstanding the positive tone of President de Klerk's pronouncements, the structures of apartheid and the myriad apartheid laws that hold them together remain intact. We strongly believe that this militates against freedom of movement, association and expression, and seriously constrains the political activities of the unbanned political organizations.

14. The Government of South Africa has not conceded the principle of majority rule nor that the new South Africa shall be a united, democratic and non-racial society. Nelson Mandela and millions of black people still have no right to vote. In essence, little of substance has been achieved.

15. Accordingly, we agree that the measures taken by President de Klerk are far too insufficient to warrant any review of the international consensus against apartheid. We must persist in our efforts to maintain and intensify pressure in all forms, including sanctions, against the South African régime for the abolition of the system of apartheid. In this regard, we wish to echo the words of Nelson Mandela at Cape Town on 11 February 1990 that "to lift sanctions now would risk aborting the process towards eradicating apartheid which has begun to manifest itself in the country".

16. We strongly appeal to all the anti-apartheid forces in South Africa to close their ranks and to come together in a united front for the final assault on apartheid.

17. We reaffirm the need for Africa today, more than even before, to reinforce our common stand on the new situation in South Africa by continuing its total and complete isolation. Seen against the background of the challenges that still lie ahead, now is not yet the time to relax pressure on the South African régime. In this respect, we underscore the continued relevance and importance of the Harare Declaration and urge all African States to work assiduously for its implementation.

18. We thus appeal to the entire international community, in keeping with the decision adopted unanimously at the sixteenth special session of the General Assembly, to co-ordinate its efforts in a united and cohesive manner and to take collective action to ensure that the international consensus against apartheid is not in any way undermined.

19. The mass democratic movements, ANC and PAC now face the monumental task of organizing themselves to operate in South Africa. Indeed, this will be a great challenge. We therefore urgently appeal to Africa, and the international community at large, to render immediate financial and material assistance to these organizations, especially for mobilizing the masses against apartheid and for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the many returnees.

20. In conformity with decision AHG/Dec.1 (XXII) of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on the establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee, we reaffirm our determination to redouble our efforts to assume fully our responsibilities at this crucial and decisive stage in the struggle against apartheid.

21. In this connection, we decide to establish a monitoring group composed of representatives of the member States of the Ad Hoc Committee, and based at Lusaka, to follow up closely the implementation of the Harare Declaration and the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixteenth special session, and to submit periodic reports to the members of the Ad Hoc Committee and OAU through the Secretary-General of OAU. Such reports would also be submitted by the

Secretary-General of OAU to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his consideration within the framework of the mandate accorded him by the Declaration of the General Assembly at its special session.

22. We deplore the obstacles to peace and reconciliation in Angola and Mozambique. We are encouraged by the perseverance of the two Governments in their search for peace, and by the constructive efforts of all the African Heads of State in the ongoing peace initiatives. We pledge our total support to the two countries. We call upon the South African régime to desist from all acts of aggression and destabilization against the front-line and other neighbouring States.

23. In light of the foregoing, we, the members of the Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa, meeting at Lusaka on 19 March 1990, have adopted this Statement and commend it to the international community.

Present at the meeting were the following Heads of State:

Egypt:	His Excellency Mohammed Hosni Mubarak (Current Chairman of OAU)
Botswana:	His Excellency Dr. Quett Masire
Congo:	His Excellency Mr. Denis Sassou Nguesso
Mozambique:	His Excellency Mr. Joachim Chissano
Nigeria:	His Excellency Mr. Ibrahim Babangida
United Republic of Tanzania:	His Excellency Mr. Ali Hassan Mwinyi
Zambia:	His Excellency Dr. Kenneth Kaunda
Zimbabwe:	His Excellency Mr. Robert G. Mugabe

The following other members of the Committee were present:

Algeria:	His Excellency Mr. Sid Ahmed Ghozali Minister of Foreign Affairs
Angola:	His Excellency Mr. Pascoal Luvualo Member of the Polit Bureau and Secretary-General of the Workers' Confederation
Cape Verde:	His Excellency Mr. Pedro Pires Prime Minister
Ethiopia:	His Excellency Mr. Fisseha Desta Vice-President

National liberation movements:

African National Congress:	Comrade Alfred Nzo Secretary-General
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania:	Comrade Johnson Mlambo President

His Excellency Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, Secretary-General of OAU, also participated in the meeting.

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UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

~~A/45/189~~
S/21225
2 April 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 35 and 112 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR
DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 2 April 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have been instructed by my Government to call your urgent attention to the gruesome, ruthless and systematic wave of assassinations carried out against Palestinian Arabs in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district by PLO and other Palestinian terrorist death squads.

From December 1987 to March 1990, more than 200 Palestinians were murdered in cold blood. Many were burned alive, strangled, hanged or hacked to death. Others were decapitated, dismembered or otherwise mutilated. Many of the 23 women who were assassinated were raped before they were killed, and most of the victims were savagely tortured. A list of the victims (that includes United Nations personnel) is enclosed.

In this brutal campaign of intimidation, murder attempts were perpetrated against hundreds of other Palestinians by "brother" Palestinians, resulting in 573 seriously wounded victims, many of whom were maimed for life. In addition to the heavy human toll many stores and homes were ransacked or subjected to arson, causing extensive damage and loss.

These acts are abhorrent within any context. The wanton taking of human life is especially horrifying and cannot be condoned. The assassins' claim that these terrorist attacks against defenceless people are aimed against "collaborators" (a term which conjurs up shades of the heroic resistance against the Nazis during

* A/45/50.

World War II) is an attempt to present the PLO campaign of terror against its own people as a semi-legitimate and acceptable activity. The PLO and its executioners are well aware that their claim has no grounding in reality. This is amply documented in PLO leaflets, statements and press articles.

I cite but two examples: In a leaflet distributed in Khan Younis on 21 July 1989, the "Unified Command of the Intifada" acknowledged that most of the accusations against "collaborators" were groundless. Similarly, Faisal al-Husseini and Faiz Abu Rahma, two well-known Palestinians, admitted, in separate statements in the media, that not all victims worked for Israel and that many of the killings were based on doubtful rumours.

What is beyond doubt, Excellency, is the direct involvement and the full responsibility of the PLO for this new wave of terrorism as evidenced in the following statement of its chief, Yasser Arafat, published in the Jordanian newspaper al-Ra'y on 10 October 1989:

> "Liquidation of collaborators was made on the basis of a decision reached by the internal unified leadership. I gave them the powers of the Commander-in-Chief to sign execution decisions just as I have given such power to the field commander in southern Lebanon. These powers are called the powers of the field commander. This is why field trials are held and the sentences are carried out in the field. The unified leadership enjoys the powers of commanders as far as agents are concerned. The unified leadership has the right to execute anyone who is proven to be an enemy agent."

This clear-cut assumption of responsibility was reiterated as recently as 19 January 1990 in Arafat's interview to the Egyptian newspaper al-Mussawar.

The long silence and passivity of the United Nations in regard to this untenable situation as well as the constant complacency shown towards all PLO murderous activities has been construed by them as tacit encouragement to amplify and accelerate their campaign of terror against the Arab population of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district. The numbers speak for themselves: In 1987, two Palestinian Arabs were murdered by PLO hit squads. In 1988, 16 Palestinians were assassinated. By 1989, the annual number of victims rose to 138. In the first two months of 1990, 44 Palestinians were murdered and the number of assassination attempts was substantially increased.

I appeal for your personal, forceful condemnation of these despicable activities. On its part, the Government of Israel is determined to continue its efforts to curb this campaign of terror and intimidation with all legal means at its disposal.

It would have been appropriate to circulate this letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly under the agenda item entitled "Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own,

in an attempt to effect radical changes". We are aware, however, that this item does not appear on the preliminary list for the forty-fifth session.

I have the honour to request that this letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 35 and 112 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Johanan BEIN
Ambassador
Acting Permanent Representative

ANNEX

2 April 1990

Internecine Palestinian Killing During the "Intifada"

Two Hundred and Five Murdered as of 30 March 1990

The Victims:

1987

1) 29 Dec: Fakri Abdullah Abd el Meguid Musalah, Bureij (Gaza)

2) 31 Dec: Hussein Hamouda Muhammed Al-Sar, Sheikh Radwan (Gaza)

1988

3) 24 Feb: Muhammed Iyad Abdullah Zakarna, Kabatia (Jenin)

4) 7 Mar: Nabil Jumaa Hussein Farah, Aqbat Jabber (Jericho)

5) 22 Mar: Naim Muhammed Ahmed Abu-Lahia, Wadi Ghaza (Gaza)

6) 8 May: Amana Ahmed Ali Aramat, Jenin

7) 23 May: Azmi Ali Hasan Sarfi, Askar (Nablus)

8) 20 Jul: Yasser Ibrahim Ahmed Najar, Jelazoun (Ramallah)

9) 1 Aug: Muhammed Suleiman Abed el Rahim Hussein, Beit Amin (Kalkilya)

10) 10 Sep: Assad Ahmed Muhammed Othman, Nablus

11) 14 Sep: Adli Rushdi Suleiman Thalgi, Nablus

12) 25 Sep: Naim Tawfik Hassan Satitya, Nablus

13) 6 Oct: Mustafa Salim Mustafa Salameh, Bidya (Kalkilya)

14) 6 Oct: Ahmed Yussef Taher Zaarur, Um El Fahem

15) 7 Oct: Muhammed Aref Abd el Rahim Salah, Barka (Nablus)

16) 15 Oct: Khader Ali Abu Hamda, Yatta (Hebron)

17) 24 Nov: Nawal Hassan Ibrahim Halawa, Shatti (Gaza)

18) 13 Dec: Jabber Muhammed Hassan Abu Fadallah, Burkin (Jenin)

1989

19) 4 Jan: Bassam Mussa Hussein Barhama, Jericho

20) 9 Jan: Kayid Muhammed Aziz Tamizi, Idna (Hebron)

21) 12 Jan: Nasser Muhammed Falah Iruti, Nablus

22) 19 Jan: Ahmed Anis Hussein Jaradath, Attil (Tulkarem)

23) 22 Feb: Rasmieh Ibrahim Abed el Fatah Shaklieh, Nasser (Gaza)

24) 23 Feb: Mahmoud Atia Halil Abu Darab, Beit Lahia (Gaza)

25) 2 Mar: Bashir Muhammed Ibrahim Siyam, Zeytoun (Gaza)

26) 13 Mar: Sarris Hussein Jadawa Attawni, Rimal (Gaza)

27) 17 Mar: Muhammed Doulah, of Gaza, at the Ketziot detention facility

28) 25 Mar: Subhi Hamdan Muhammed el Doufi, Rimal (Gaza)

29) 25 Mar: Jamal Abd el Hamid Muhammed Nadi, (Gaza)

30) 2 Apr: Jamal Muhammed Khatib, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

31) 17 Apr: Rebecca Iyad, Gaza

32) 17 Apr: Kamal Khalid Iyad (son of above), Gaza

33) 17 Apr: Nadra Abed el Jabber Barakat Eolous, Nablus

34) 20 Apr: Musalim Mahmoud Shahin, Irtas (Bethlehem)

35) 22 Apr: Omar Ibrahim el Jarbali, of Rafah (Gaza), at Ketziot

36) 23 Apr: Rabhi Muhammed Hamed Bani Odeh, Tamoun (Jenin)

37) 23 Apr: Fawzi Radi Mahmoud Muhareb, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

38) 25 Apr: Azzam Abd el Rahim Fatahalla Qadi, Nablus

39) 25 Apr: Faik Sabri Salah Arar, Ras Atiya (Kalkilya)

40) 26 Apr: Amar Hussein Zakut, of Gaza, at Ketziot

41) 28 Apr: Kamal Salah Darwish Abu Zanat, Nablus

42) 1 May: Yusef A'li Abdallah Galan, Gaza

43) 1 May: Aahed Ahmed Muhammed Zeidan, Ramin (Tulkarem)

44) 3 May: Taysir Issa Assad Naasan, Mughayer (Ramallah)

45) 4 May: Muhammed Zaki Jibran, Jenin

46) 6 May: Hassan Ghanem Salim Hanidik, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

47) 13 May: Hassan Ali Salah Odeh, Thilth (Kalkilya)

48) 13 May: Hussam Tamim Sayid al Saka, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

49) 14 May: Ahmed Ibrahim Fakawi, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

50) 15 May: Aishah Zaki Halil Abu-Shawish, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

51) 24 May: Faraj Deib Ahmed Nasser, Jabalya (Gaza)

52) 27 May: Hussein Abd el Hamid Abu Odeh, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

53) 31 May: Khaled Mustafa Awad Harzallah, Yaabed (Jenin)

54) Jun: Mahmoud Slieman Wawi, Ramallah

55) 1 Jun: Musabah Khalil Issa Iki, Gaza

56) 6 Jun: Ziyad Abbas Sallah Abu-Ras, Nablus

57) 8 Jun: Mahmoud Ahmad Salah Suelha, Nablus

58) 8 Jun: Taleb Kamal Amin Yaamin, Nablus

59) 11 Jun: Samir Abd el Latif Hamdan Samara, Baka el Khatab (Kalkilya)

60) 15 Jun: Sayid Mahmoud Aashour Shehadeh, Sheikh Radwan (Gaza)

61) 15 Jun: Zuhadi Ahmed Taher Immam, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

62) 20 Jun: Hitler (Fahd) Fawzi Ibrahim Maadi, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

63) 20 Jun: Samir Muhammed Ali Antiz, of Jabalya (Gaza), at Ketziot

64) 21 Jun: Hassan Muhammed Bakar Bakar, Nablus

65) 23 Jun: Wail Juma'ah Sahlami, Gaza

66) 23 Jun: Muhammed Farej Yusuf Ali Abu Jadallah of Shatti, at Ketziot

67) 23 Jun: Ibrahim Muhammed Deib Fakya, Katana (Ramallah)

68) 25 Jun: Aadel Abd el Rahman Muhammed Lahaam, Nablus

69) 26 Jun: Sabah Taysir Yusuf Kanaan, Nablus

70) 27 Jun: Muhammed Abd el Hamid Jana, of Moughazi (Gaza), at Ketziot

71) 27 Jun: Ali Rashad Khijazi Kasaaf, of Nouseirat (Gaza), at Ketziot

72) 4 Jul: Halil Atta Ahmed Najar, Nablus

73) 5 Jul: Jamil Fares Hassan Kaddoumi, Nablus

74) 6 Jul: Hamid Mahmoud Daoud Shatiya, Kafr Salem (Nablus)

75) 6 Jul: Musa Subhi Debai, Shueifat (Jerusalem)

76) 7 Jul: Ahmed Rajah Mahmoud Yihye, Kafr Rai (Jenin)

77) 7 Jul: Ismaen Hussein Abd el Rahman el Harish, Yata (Hebron)

78) 8 Jul: Mustafa el Abd Mustafa Saad, Sejaiyeh (Gaza)

79) 12 Jul: Abdul Karim Muhammed Abdullah Abu el Tiyour, Rafah (Gaza)

80) 14 Jul: Mahmoud Muhammed Amaad, Rafah (Gaza)

81) 15 Jul: Muhammed Yusuf Abdallah Khader, Kalkilya

82) 16 Jul: Hosni Mahfouz Hussein Shahin, Gaza

83) 17 Jul: Razzek Abd el Razzek Rizzak Bairat, Taibeh

84) 24 Jul: Razzak Hassan Qassem Joundiyeh, Gaza

85) 24 Jul: Ahmed Hassan Daoud Hammad, Ziyabed (Tulkarem)

86) 26 Jul: Khaled Nayef Toufik Aabadin, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

87) 28 Jul: Walid Muhammed Mahmoud Baroud, Shatti (Gaza)

88) 29 Jul: Kamal Abd el Salim Muhammed Namnam, Shatti (Gaza)

89) 1 Aug: Jamil Muhammed Jamil Shehadeh Abu Warda, Jabalya (Gaza)

90) 5 Aug: Ziyad Abd el Muhammed Bana, of Sabra (Gaza), at Ketziot

91) 5 Aug: Ahmed Salim Ali Jeis, of Bureij (Gaza), at Ketziot

92) 6 Aug: Naji Joumaa Muhammed Abu Asi, Bani-Suheilah (Gaza)

93) 8 Aug: Suleiman Burak Muhammed Abu Hammad Jeroubil, Gaza

94) 11 Aug: Samir Nazi Ayoub Kamal, Nablus

95) 12 Aug: Jamal Muhammed Abdullah Khatib, Bidya (Kalkilya)

96) 12 Aug: Murashed Hussein Ahmed Kanira, Nablus

97) 13 Aug: Mustafa Muhammed Mustafa Dahrouj, Wadi Ghaza (Gaza)

98) 18 Aug: Abd el Rahim Abd el Latif Awad Jabbar, Kafr Lakif (Kakilya)

99) 19 Aug: Salah Suleiman Muhammed Shiekh el Eid, Rafah (Gaza)

100) 19 Aug: Gasser Sleiman Muhammad Krinawi, Gaza

101) 26 Aug: Issam Abd el Karim Darwish Abu Tiyam, Kalkilya

102) 29 Aug: Hussein Ahmed Hilal Awajneh Barhama, Jericho

103) 31 Aug: Bourham Izat Suleiman Badawi, Nablus

104) 1 Sep: Muhammed Sadek Hussein Harsha, Kafin (Tulkarem)

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105) 1 Sep: Muhammed Nasser Hassan Boulboul, Tel Sultan (Rafah)

106) 2 Sep: Abd el Rahman Habis Jiyad Abu Shelouf, Rafah

107) 3 Sep: Riad Abbas Salem Nasser, Gaza

108) 5 Sep: Naim Farhi Ibrahim Ifanah, Shabourah (Rafah)

109) 7 Sep: Ahmed Izat Suleiman Amaran, Dir el Khatab (near Nablus)

110) 8 Sep: Naaman Mahmoud Ahmed Hilal, Rafah (Gaza)

111) 9 Sep: Mustafa Abdullah Yusuf Ramadan, Kafr Tal (near Nablus)

112) 9 Sep: Yusuf Muhammed Abd el Hadi Milhim, Kalkilya

113) 11 Sep: Rifat Muhammed Abd Hasnin, Daraj (Gaza)

114) 13 Sep: Jibara Muhammed Mahmoud Abu Taha, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

115) 22 Sep: Salah Muhammed Hilal Abd el Hadi, Kalkilya

116) 22 Sep: Said Ismael Salman al Jazar, Rafah (Gaza)

117) 24 Sep: Majid Mahmoud Abd Rabbo Nawaji, Rafah (Gaza)

118) 24 Sep: Aadel Joumeh Zarik Abu Shalouf, Rafah (Gaza)

119) 24 Sep: Sayad Zeid Suleiman Abu Moukhsan, Rafah (Gaza)

120) 25 Sep: Hani Amil Salfiti, Nablus

121) 28 Sep: Shehadeh Ahmed Khalil Abu Tir, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

122) 30 Sep: Salah Jadallah Musalem Kareh, Bani-Suheilah (Gaza)

123) 3 Oct: Hamid Zaki Hamis Barbakh, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

124) 4 Oct: Salah Issa Muhammed Jalaiteh, Jericho

125) 4 Oct: Yusuf Muhammed Yasin Dawik, Darej (Gaza)

126) 7 Oct: A'del Badr Badr, Ramallah

127) 12 Oct: Nuzhah Ibrahim Bakr Mabruka, Nablus

128) 13 Oct: Fatimah Sabitan Razek Shaar, Rafah (Gaza)

129) 15 Oct: Abd Rabbo Salim Abd el Karim Abu Amareh, Rafah (Gaza)

130) 20 Oct: Harb Uda Harb Issa, Bureij (Gaza)

131) 20 Oct: Taher Salah Taher Abu Salah, Yasminah (Nablus)

132) 22 Oct: Bassam Abd el Latif Salem Mansour, Kalil (near Nablus)

133) 24 Oct: Salah Rafik Hassan Abu el Waffa, Burkin (Jenin)

134) 25 Oct: Faiz Muhammed Abdullah Sahwil, Beit Hanoun (Gaza)

135) 26 Oct: Sussan Abd Al Magid Taleb Abu Al Hassin, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

136) 28 Oct: Rasmiyah Muhammad Abd Bana, Nablus

137) 31 Oct: Samiya Ahmad Muhammad Al-Kadi, Rafah (Gaza)

138) 31 Oct: Suriyah Ahmad Muhammad Al-Kadi, Rafah (Gaza)

139) 3 Nov: Na'ima Nasser Muhhammad Ga'arah, Nablus

140) 4 Nov: Ahmad Muhammad Ahmad Suleyman Al-Hainah, Gaza

141) 7 Nov: Nabil Ahmad A'aref Samhan, Balata (Nablus)

142) 8 Nov: A'atef Muhammad Manssur Al Akhras, Rafah (Gaza)

143) 11 Nov: Yusuf Muhamad Yusuf Filfil, Rafah (Gaza)

144) 11 Nov: Nahtaf Jamil Shehada, Rimal (Gaza)

145) 12 Nov: Abd Al Hamid Ahmad Nassar Tamizi, Idna (Hebron)

146) 17 Nov: Attiyah Ahmad Muhammad Najjar, Rafah (Gaza)

147) 22 Nov: Husayn Hamed Husayn A'qila, Bitonya (Ramallah)

148) 22 Nov: Muhammad Mustafa Said Nazal, Jenin

149) 23 Nov: Haniyyah Abd Al Rahim Sawissa, Nablus

150) 25 Nov: Muhammad Abd Al Fattah Salim Saud, Nablus

151) 28 Nov: Mara'b Ibrahim A'li Badr, Ramallah

152) 30 Nov: Maamun Ali Abd Al-Rahim Masri, Beit Iva (Bekaot)

153) 4 Dec: Mabruqa Ibrahim Barhum al Akra'a, Dir el Balah (Gaza)

154) 10 Dec: Nasser Yusef Mustafa Ziedan, Jenin

155) 14 Dec: Sa'adi Nasser Mahmoud Bakir, Kalkilya

156) 16 Dec: Khalil Muhammad Raduan Kara'im, Silwan

157) 17 Dec: Khaled Ibrahim Masoa'd Brahma, Nablus

158) 26 Dec: Gawad Hassan Mahmoud Tamizi, Hebron

159) 28 Dec: Rabih Faiz Ahmad Shtiyah, Kfar Salem (Bekaot)

160) 29 Dec: Ahmad Muhammad Abu-Shahma, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

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161) 30 Dec: Muhammad Ahmad Muhammad Hamdan, Jelazoun (Ramallah)

162) 30 Dec: Masu'd Ibrahim Hamid Nadi, Nusseirat (Gaza)

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163) 5 Jan: Jihad Yusef Abd-al Massorwa, Tira

164) 5 Jan: Ayub Ibrahim Hassan Mansur, Tira

165) 8 Jan: Gafra Hamza Hassan Abu Labada, Rafah (Gaza)

166) 9 Jan: Eiman Abd Al Salam A'ish Qamim, Nusseirat (Gaza)

167) 12 Jan: Seif Al Din Sa'ad Al Din Darwish Qudsi, Bureij (Gaza)

168) 13 Jan: Na'im Muhammad Yusef Handuqa, Rimal (Gaza)

169) 17 Jan: Atiya Hadayeb Abd Al-Hadi Al-Warth, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

170) 19 Jan: Hamza Mahdi Muhammad Al-Fara'h, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

171) 21 Jan: Farhan Hassan Mahmoud Salahat, Bekaot

172) 21 Jan: A'del Faiez Ahmad Qaduha, Shueiba (Tulkarem)

173) 22 Jan: Hamad Muhammad Sa'ad Musa, Jenin

174) 22 Jan: Abdallah Galeb Abd Al Qader O'mar, Bitonya (Ramallah)

175) 25 Jan: Muhammad Ibrahim Ahmad Hamarsha, Ya'abed (Jenin)

176) 28 Jan: Ismail Abd A'li Abu-Yussuf, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

177) 30 Jan: A'tawa Abd Al-A'ziz Abd Al Hallak Al A'ziz, Rafah (Gaza)

178) 1 Feb: Wahid Abd Allah Rashid Abu-Kamash, Jamallah (Ramallah)

179) 3 Feb: Rafik Muhammad Ismail Shuhana, Thilth (Kalkilya)

180) 4 Feb: Ia'tidal Nazir Kalil Sha'ath, Khan Yunis

181) 4 Feb: Mahmoud Abd Al A'ziz Ahmad Abu Gazal, Khan Yunis

182) 5 Feb: Gamil Razq Muhammad Buyuk, Khan Yunis

183) 5 Feb: Intisar Buyuk, Khan Yunis

184) 8 Feb: Mahmoud Ahmad A'bd Allah Galak, Rimal (Gaza)

185) 13 Feb: A'bdallah Ahmad Hassan Harish, Ramallah

186) 15 Feb: Muhammad Mustafa Mahmoud Khatatba, Beit Furik (Bekaot)

187) 15 Feb: Sa'adi Ismail Mustafa Lidawi, Rafah

188) 17 Feb: Shahanaz Muhammad Muhammad Timraz, Rafah

189) 19 Feb: Husayn Muhammad Hasan Raduan, A'mari (Ramallah)

190) 22 Feb: Gawad Asa'd Khalil Shmalah, Sheikh A'jlun (Gaza)

191) 24 Feb: A'ahed Salem Haddad, Ramallah

192) 27 Feb: A'li Asa'd Hassan Nasasra, Beit Furik (Bekaot)

193) 3 Mar: Sa'adi Muhammad Abd Alfattah Mussalem, Bureij (Khan Yunis)

194) 3 Mar: Fahmi Sha'aban Ahmad Al-Hittl, Jabalya (Gaza)

195) 9 Mar: Ibrahim Hassan Muhammad Al-Batinjl, Rafah

196) 10 Mar: Ahmad A'li Hassan Abu-Leil, Bourqa (Bekaot)

197) 11 Mar: Abd Al Ma'ati Juma'a Salim Abu Mandil, Khan Yunis

198) 13 Mar: Fatma Abd Al-Kalek A'bd Abu Naqa', Nusirat (Khan Yunis)

199) 17 Mar: Mazan Yunis Musa Bishawi, Nablus

200) 18 Mar: Ibrahim Hassan A'li Sawan, Bethlehem

201) 21 Mar: Ahmad Khalil Muhammas Mussabah, Khan Yunis

202) 28 Mar: Yasser Sa'id Muhammad Asa'd, Tulkarem

203) 28 Mar: Samyah Husni Ibrahim Theim, Rafah

204) 28 Mar: Yasser Kazmuz, Tulkarem

205) 28 Mar: Sa'id Kazmuz (father of above), Tulkarem

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/190
S/21226
3 April 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 23 and 35 of the
preliminary list*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 3 April 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt commenting on the adoption on 22 March 1990 by the United States Senate of a non-binding resolution in which reference is made to the recognition of East Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 23 and 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Amre M. MOUSSA
Permanent Representative

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

The Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has noted with the utmost concern the resolution adopted by the United States Senate, and it would like to call attention to the following facts:

1. Any unilateral attempt to alter the legal status of East Jerusalem is incompatible with the most elementary principles of international law and is in clear violation of the provisions of the United Nations resolutions on the Middle East problem, in particular Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 465 (1980), which laid the foundation and set forth the principles for a peaceful settlement and which have been endorsed by the entire international community.

2. East Jerusalem is an integral part of the territory of the West Bank, occupied by Israel since 1967, and the Palestinians have lawful and historical rights that cannot be ignored.

3. Through its presidents and senior officials, the United States has on numerous occasions declared its total opposition to any unilateral action being taken by Israel to alter the status of East Jerusalem, on the grounds that it is occupied territory and is thus subject to the provisions of international law that deny the occupying Power any right to adopt measures to make any changes there.

4. A solution to the Middle East problem, including as it does the issue of the status of the City of Jerusalem, will not come about through the adoption of resolutions calling for recognition of a status that has no basis in law. Such action presents an obstacle that is of no help in solving the problem and only increases its complexity.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs calls upon all international and regional parties concerned to advance the cause of peace in the Middle East to support the efforts being made to stimulate the peace process through dialogue and negotiations which will guarantee the rights of all parties and take account of all the problems of the region, so that peace may be achieved and stability restored in the Middle East in such a manner as to fulfil the hopes of its peoples for progress, development and prosperity.

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UNITED
NATIONS

General Assembly Security Council

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4 April 1990
ENGLISH
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 36
QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 3 April 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Bolivia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to reproduce below the text of the message dated 21 March 1990 sent by His Excellency Jaime Paz Zamora, Constitutional President of the Republic of Bolivia, on the occasion of the assumption of office by the President of Namibia:

> I have the honour to convey to Your Excellency and to the people of Namibia, on behalf of the people and Government of Bolivia and on my own behalf, our most enthusiastic support for the proclamation of the independence of the free, proud and sovereign Republic of Namibia.
>
> May the new dawn that is marked by this occasion be filled with the best omens for the prosperity and happiness of the Namibian people, as well as for your own personal good fortune.
>
> Jaime PAZ ZAMORA
> Constitutional President
> of the Republic of Bolivia

I should be grateful if you would have this message circulated as an official document of the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hugo NAVAJAS-MOGRO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
NATIONS

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
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A/45/201
S/21228
5 April 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 29, 71 and 144 of
the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 4 April 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a message from His Excellency Mr. Abdul Wakil, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan, addressed to you (see annex).

I have further the honour to request that the text of the present letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 29, 71 and 144 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Noor Ahmad NOOR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 4 April 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

The Geneva Agreements, which established a firm legal basis for the political and peaceful solution of the situation relating to Afghanistan, are a significant and important achievement of the United Nations system that entered into force 20 months ago. The full realization of the spirit and letter of these international agreements - in which you played a prominent role, could have put a peaceful end to one of the longest and most bloody regional conflicts, contributing positively to the qualitative improvement of the international atmosphere in general.

On the basis of the provisions of the Geneva Agreements and concurrent to their entry into force, the United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP) started its activities. UNGOMAP was duty-bound to supervise the constant and sincere realization of the spirit and letter of the Geneva Agreements by the contracting parties, regularly reporting to you on the outcome of its investigation and on its conclusions. In the opinion of the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan, the duties and mandate of UNGOMAP regarding assessment of the realization of the Geneva Agreements and impressing upon Pakistan compliance with, and respect to, obligations deriving from the said Agreements, have not been completed because, in spite of the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from the Republic of Afghanistan in accordance with the Geneva Agreements, all the sources and basic foundations of interference and open armed aggression against Afghanistan continue to exist and have even acquired new and dangerous dimensions.

In open violation of the Geneva Agreements, none of the military training centres of the extremists and their political and cultural offices on the territory of Pakistan have been closed. Various obstacles are being raised against the voluntary and honourable return of Afghan refugees to their homeland. So far, Pakistan has committed 9,050 cases of violation of the Geneva Agreements, which have been brought to your attention through 1,193 notes lodged with the UNGOMAP. In fact, only one component part of the Geneva Agreements, i.e., the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, has been implemented, while two other component parts, cessation of interference and intervention and the return of refugees continue to remain unimplemented.

It was on the basis of the realization of this fact that General Assembly resolution 44/15 of 1 November 1989 emphasized the need for the full implementation of the Geneva Agreements and, in paragraph 11, put special stress on the continuation of the work of UNGOMAP in full accordance with the Geneva Agreements. Efforts made by the United States of America and Pakistan, which are trying to limit the Geneva Agreements to the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan alone and to prevent the continuation of the work of UNGOMAP, in contradiction to the said Agreements and in spite of the disagreement of the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan that enjoys an exceptional legal position vis-à-vis the Geneva Agreements, can not in any case be justified. We firmly believe that only

the full implementation of all the provisions of the Geneva Agreements in their totality could ensure peace and stability in Afghanistan and in this strategic area of the world.

The creation of the Office of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan and Pakistan, whose duties and mandate has not been yet clarified, and the dismantling of the UNGOMAP, coincides with a time when vast foreign armed provocations and aggressions against the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan, as a full and equal member of the United Nations Organization, have acquired new and dangerous forms. The recent futile and aborted attempt of Pakistan's Inter-service Intelligence Directorate (ISI) for waging a coup against the Government of Afghanistan is an outstanding example of such efforts which stand in total contradiction to the spirit and letter of the Geneva Agreements and the Charter of the United Nations.

The Government of Afghanistan hopes that the UNGOMAP mechanism will continue its work on the basis of the Geneva Agreements, which enjoy solid political and legal validity, and will appropriately supervise the implementation of the Geneva Agreements by all the sides concerned, investigate any violations and keep you informed on the development of the situation. The Government of Afghanistan has fully supported and will continue to support the endeavours of the United Nations and your efforts toward the successful accomplishment of your mandate for realizing a political, peaceful solution of the problems in and around Afghanistan.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
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S/21229
5 April 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 4 APRIL 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SUDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan in response to the communiqué issued on 26 March 1990 by the Government of Chad alleging that Chad had been the object of an act of aggression originating from within the neighbouring borders of the Sudan.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Amin M. ABDOUN
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement from the Sudanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Government of the Sudan has, since the commencement of the revolution of national salvation on 30 June 1989, viewed with understanding the course of developments in its fraternal neighbour, Chad, and has pursued a policy aimed at promoting co-operation between the two countries, and concerted action to resolve the bilateral problems between them. It has done so in a spirit of African brotherliness and concern for the requirements of good-neighbourliness, which call for a joint effort to strengthen the ties that link the two fraternal peoples, as exemplified by the high-level delegations it has sent to Chad and by the increase in cultural and sporting relations. At a time when the Sudanese Government is making efforts to defuse tension in Chad, to ensure stability there and to improve relations of co-operation for the benefit of the two fraternal peoples, a communiqué is suddenly issued which casts doubt on the position of principle adopted by the Government of the Sudan, namely the policy of good-neighbourliness that it has pursued with respect to its relations with neighbouring countries, particularly Chad. In this connection, the Sudanese Government categorically denies the information contained in the communiqué of the Government of Chad regarding the role of the Sudan in the ongoing fighting in eastern Chad, and reaffirms its unswerving support for the stability and territorial integrity of Chad, as well as its will to work for the strengthening of the traditional relations of brotherliness between the two peoples and to spare no effort to contribute to the search for a peaceful and lasting solution to the conflict in Chad.